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THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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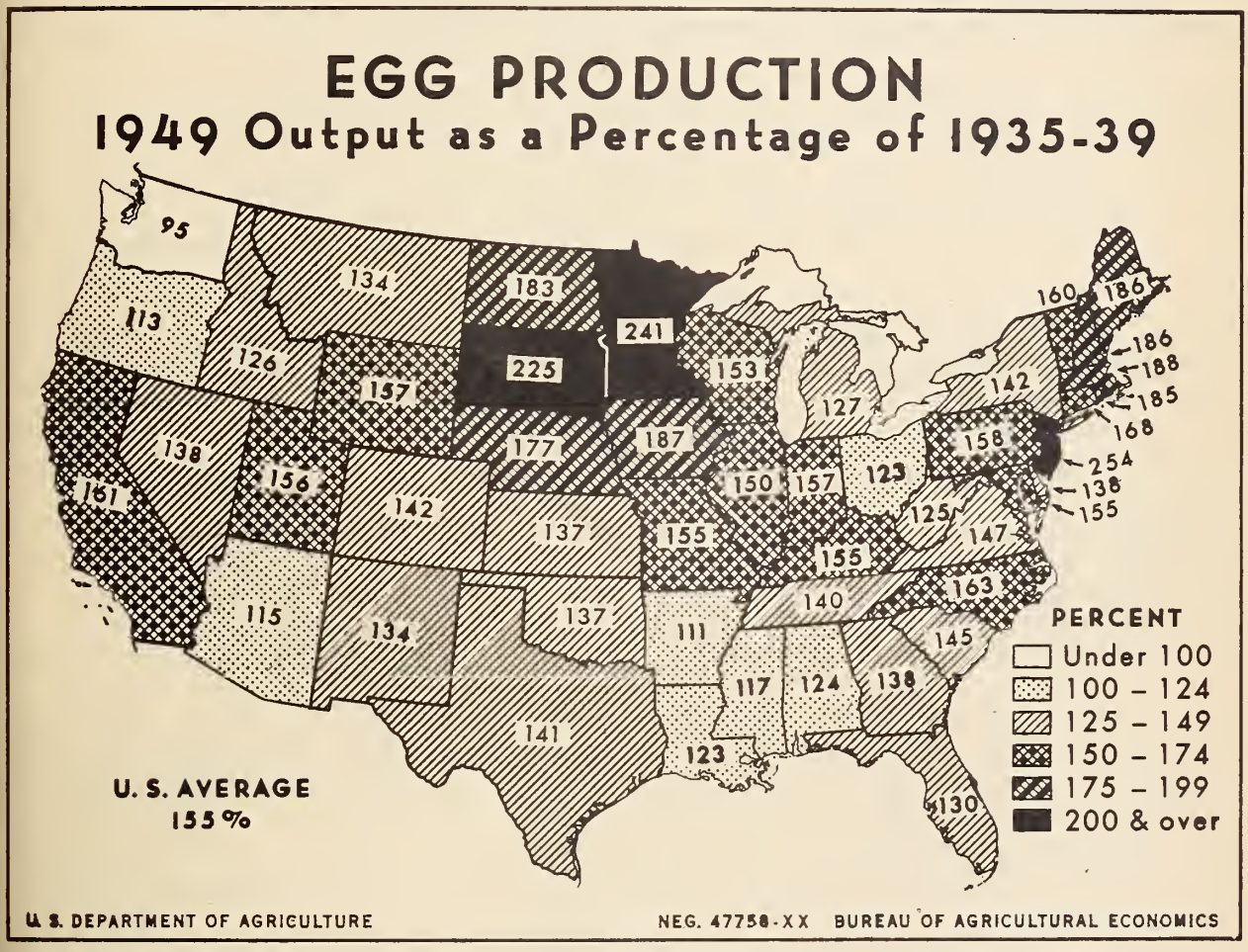

Egg production on farms increased 55 percent from 1935–39 to 1949. During the same period population increased 15 percent. Per capita consumption has increased as a result of the larger increase in supply than in population, but, at prevailing prices, eggs have been a surplus commodity over the past several years.

The egg production changes since prewar have varied from State to State. Only Washington has shown a decrease. The 1949 output in other States ranged as high as 254 percent of 2935–39 for New Jersey, 241 for Minnesota, and 225 for South Dakota. In all three of these States the gains in egg production outstripped the changes in population. In certain other areas, however, notably Florida and the Pacific Coast, increases in egg production have failed to keep pace with the gains in population. Detailed estimates regarding 1949 population compared with prewar are shown on an inside page together with the specific data regarding egg production.

The poultry and egg situation at a glance

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Month or date	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Comments on current situation
Eggs										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	May	488.0	487.3	511.8	June	402.0	409.3	430.7	Will continue larger than last year
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	May	334.2	322.1	339.3	June	314.9	306.0	320.1	
Rate of lay per hen	Eggs	May	17.5	18.2	18.1	June	14.0	16.0	16.2	
Apparent civilian per capita disappearance	Eggs	April	31.6	35.9	36.0	May	30.4	33.6	33.5	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	April	-	64.9	64.2	May	-	70.1	58.0	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	April	-	13.4	13.0	May	-	7.8	19.1	Mostly for sale to Government
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	May	28.7	43.4	29.6	June	29.7	44.1	30.1	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	May	93	96	68	June	96	95	66	
Retail price (BAE)	Ct.per doz.	Apr.	39.1	58.9	47.1	May	39.5	61.4	44.8	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	10.5	12.4	8.2	June	10.8	12.9	8.3	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous. cases	June 1	6,445	1,943	3,412	July 1	7,492	2,290	3,696	Near season peak
Frozen	Mil. lb.	June 1	208.0	141.4	179.7	July 1	245.1	166.6	187.7	Near season peak
Dried	Mil. lb.	June 1	-	57.7	80.2	July 1		60.7	91.6	Mostly Government-held
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Millions	May	236.8	257.9	211.6	June	110.7	116.7	99.2	
Chicks and young chickens on farms	Millions	June 1	567.3	556.6	503.1	July 1	580.4	550.8	490.3	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt.	May	2.76	3.51	3.62	June	2.78	3.43	3.61	
Poultry										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live	Ct. per lb.	May	22.0	28.2	22.5	June	22.3	26.1	22.1	Wholesale markets have risen since mid-June
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	May	114	101	78	June	107	94	76	
Retail price of chickens, dressed (BAE)	Ct. per lb.	April	39.4	57.2	53.3	May	40.2	54.5	52.6	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	May	25.1	36.9	27.4	June	25.1	33.4	28.8	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	June 1	66.6	44.3	59.5	July 1	65.3	46.1	56.9	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	June 1	40.7	33.5	77.1	July 1	35.9	28.7	65.8	Sales being made to Government in July
Chicken-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	8.2	8.0	6.2	June	8.2	7.6	6.1	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	9.2	10.5	7.6	June	9.1	9.7	8.0	
Average weekly receipts of poultry at Central Western Primary Markets, per plant	Thous. lb.	May	10.7	13.1	16.1	June	16.6	17.6	24.5	Increasing seasonally
Average weekly placement of chicks in 7 broiler areas	Millions	May	-	6.9	6.9	June	-	6.4	7.1	A record for the season

The next issue of The Poultry and Egg Situation will be released about September 25.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 21, 1950

SUMMARY

Egg prices held fairly steady from mid-June to mid-July except for changes that could be explained for the most part on the basis of seasonal variation or short-run irregularities in the market. Poultry prices increased. The steadiness in eggs contrasted with sharp increases that have occurred for many other commodities since the Korean outbreak.

The Korean disturbance is not likely to have great effects upon poultry and egg production until current production cycles are completed. This means that market supplies of broilers will not be affected greatly for 4 or 5 months and that egg supplies will not show much response for over a year. If military demand for eggs and poultry meat increases, such demand can be partly met from surplus stocks of dried egg and frozen turkey.

The seasonal price rise for eggs is currently underway. Early in the season it was less vigorous than last year, but in mid-July it was quite pronounced. It is concentrated principally in the better grades. The average price received by farmers in mid-June was 30.1 cents per dozen, 0.5 cents more than the month before, but 14.0 cents lower than in June last year. Wholesale prices in metropolitan markets are continuing the upward trend. The 1950 movement of eggs into cold storage ended earlier than in past years, although the combined accumulation of shell and frozen stock is more than one-fourth larger than last year's stocks. The withdrawal of storage stocks is now supplementing the current production of eggs from farms. In June, 5 percent more eggs than a year earlier were produced on farms.

Current marketings of chickens from farms are increasing seasonally. With large supplies of broilers being marketed from specialized areas, and a large turkey crop in prospect, poultry meat supplies will be larger than a year ago. Prices for the next few months, however, may continue near or above present levels, in view of a prospective large demand for poultry. In mid-June, chicken prices received by farmers (22.1 cents per pound live) were 15 percent lower than a year ago, and turkey prices (28.8 cents per pound live) were about the same percent under last year. The absence of price support for 1950-crop turkeys is a factor in the difference between their prices now and a year ago.

In July 1950, frozen turkeys of the 1949 crop were being bought by the Department of Agriculture for price support, and purchases of dried egg were also continuing. Through July 21, 1950, purchases of dried egg for price support totaled 76 million pounds.

Current Egg Prices Slightly Affected by Korean Outbreak; Possible Effect on Poultry Meat Anticipated; Repercussions through Grain Supplies and Prices Seen as Most Important

Two weeks after the Korean outbreak which began on June 25, there were no changes in price, demand, or supply of eggs and poultry that could be attributed to the disturbance, although about mid-July there were increases which exceeded seasonal expectations. In comparison with some other commodities, however, the changes in egg and poultry prices were mostly on the basis of seasonal movements or changes in prices of competing products.

The relative stability of current prices for eggs and poultry meat (except for seasonal change and day-to-day variation as mentioned above), is indicated by the relatively small price changes that have been shown in futures trading in those commodities. Futures contracts are traded at prices which presumably have completely discounted anticipated seasonal changes at the beginning of trading. Futures prices also are largely independent of short-run price influences which are expected to wash out before the maturity of futures contracts being currently traded. The egg and turkey futures prices in the table below show how the relative stability of the egg and poultry contracts contrast with the sharp rise shown in the same table for commodity futures generally. The trends of egg and poultry prices in coming months will depend not only on the supply and demand for specific commodities, but also on whether or not general inflationary pressures develop.

Table 1.- Egg and turkey futures prices: Averages of daily closes, week of June 24, 1950 and selected following weeks, compared with Dow-Jones Commodity Futures Index

Week ending	Average of daily closing prices of selected futures: contracts on Chicago Mercantile Exchange				Dow-Jones Commodity Futures Index
	Eggs, per dozen specified contracts			Tom turkeys per pound,	
	September	October	November	November contracts	(1924-26=100)
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent
June 24	37.51	37.53	37.47	34.92	153.53
July 1	37.80	37.79	37.74	35.04	156.81
July 8	37.68	37.66	37.66	35.25	160.37
July 15	38.70	38.68	38.81	36.38	166.76
July 22	39.35	39.40	39.55	38.50	172.26

The Korean outbreak has not yet created any new requirements for eggs and poultry. Even if military demands increase, they can be partly met from existing stocks, and through the partly-offsetting reduction in civilian demand that follows from the transfer of individuals from the civilian to the military ranks. Department of Agriculture purchases of dried egg so far this year exceed the largest annual military purchases of dried egg during World War II, and in the first 3 weeks of July the Department of Agriculture bought (subject to certain conditions) 5 million pounds of turkey for price support. Of course, civilian demand for eggs or poultry may increase on account of new shifts in either the price or per capita supply of meat. If such shifts develop, they are likely to affect poultry meat prices more than egg prices, not only because poultry meats compete more directly with red meats than do eggs, but also because it is easier and more practical for commercial and institutional users to store poultry meats against anticipated needs.

Supplies of poultry and eggs are not likely to show much change from the expectations of a month ago until current production cycles are completed. This means that newly-induced changes in broiler supplies will not be apparent for 4 or 5 months, while supplies of farm-produced chickens will hold fairly near presently indicated levels until about mid-1951 and supplies of eggs and turkeys until the late summer or fall of 1951. Until those dates, only minor adjustments in the levels of production might be expected. (See table 2.)

As producers make new plans toward production beyond those dates, however, they are likely to consider new scales of expected costs, in which continued high prices for feeds are likely to figure prominently. Therefore, if farmers feel that prospective changes in costs are not offset by prospective changes in the prices of their products, it is possible that adjustments in supplies will be apparent at about the dates indicated in table 2 as the latest ones to be importantly affected by production commitments already made. Until those dates, only minor adjustments from presently-indicated levels of production are practicable.

Egg Price Rise so far is Seasonal; Better Qualities go up Most

The rise which brought the U. S. average farm price for eggs from 29.6 cents per dozen in mid-May to 30.1 cents in mid-June, is continuing. This rise to mid-June, however, had been less than usual. Even with the accelerated rate of rise which was apparent in mid-July, egg prices continue sharply lower than a year ago. In June 1949, farmers received 44.1 cents per dozen for eggs, 105 percent of the average of their springtime (February-May) prices; this year the June price was almost a third lower than a year ago, and 99 percent of the 1950 springtime average.

Table 2.- Indicators of forthcoming poultry and egg production, and their recently reported levels, with comparisons

Product	Indicator of forthcoming production	Date of recent observation regarding indicator and level of indicator as a percent of year previous		Approximate period of marketings strongly influenced by indicator at given date
		Date	Percent	
Broilers from specialized production	Eggs set in 6 specialized broiler areas	Week ending July 15	144	Late October through November 1950.
Young chickens from farm production	Chickens raised, 1950	Farmers' intentions expressed Feb.1 were to buy 88 percent as many chicks as in 1950; preliminary report on chickens raised to be released July 28. On June 1, young chickens on farms were 90 percent of a year before.1/		Through December 1950.
Mature chickens from farm production	(a) Layers on farms.	July 1, 1950.	105	Through December 1950.
	(b) Chickens raised, 1950.	(See entry on second line above)		January-December 1951.
Eggs	Layers and potential layers on farms.	(a) Jan. 1, 1950. (b) Jan. 1, 1951	107 2/95	Through September 1950 October, 1950-Sept.1951
Turkeys	Turkeys raised, 1950	Estimate to be released Aug. 22; through June, sample hatchery reports indicate poults sold to be 103 percent of last year.		August 1950-Jan. 1951

1/ On July 1, the number of young chickens on farms was 89 percent of the number a year earlier.

2/ Estimate of 95 percent based on past relationships to numbers of young chickens on farms.

Egg prices in the wholesale markets have risen since mid-June, to the highest levels since January 1, but table 3 shows that the rise has been largely confined to the better grades. An increasing differential between the different qualities of eggs is typical at this season, when hot weather reduces the proportion of grade A's in the eggs reaching market.

Table 3.- Eggs: Prices per dozen of selected grades, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and rural Iowa, mid-June and mid-July, 1950

Market, level of trade, and grade	June 15, 1950	July 11, 1950	July 21, 1950
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, wholesale selling prices 1/			
Nearby fancy, heavy weights, white	39 - 40	48 - 49	51 - 53
Midwestern Extras, large, mixed colors	36 - 36 1/4 2/	36 1/2 - 37 3/	40 1/2 3/
Chicago, wholesale selling prices 4/			
Extras, large, mixed colors	33 1/2 - 34	37 - 38	40 - 41
Standards	26 - 29	33 - 34	36 1/2
Current receipts	26 1/2 - 27	-	32 1/2-33 1/2
San Francisco, prices paid by retailers 4/			
Grade AA large (cartoned)	49 - 50	55 - 56	62 - 63
Grade A large (cartoned)	42 - 43	48 - 49	52 - 53
Country points in Iowa, prices paid to producers 4/			
Top quality	26 - 29	28 - 34	31 - 35
Current receipts	23 - 27	25 - 27	26 - 28

1/ The Urner-Barry Company.
2/ 70 percent A's.
3/ 60 percent A's.
4/ U. S. Market News Service.

The price rise this summer has induced the sale of some short-held eggs taken from refrigerated storage. During the summer, stored eggs can compete effectively, on both a price and quality basis, with currently produced eggs which, unless carefully protected, may have been exposed to summer heat. Because the large storage stocks of shell eggs (on July 1, 61 percent, 1.4 million cases, larger than last year) will continue to supplement the large current production of eggs from farms (in June, 5 percent, 0.7 million cases, larger than last year), the seasonal egg price rise is not likely to bring egg prices to last fall's levels.

Withdrawals of Eggs from Storage begin Early in 35 Cities; U. S. Stocks July 1, One-Fourth Larger Than a Year Ago

The movement of eggs into storage ended early this year. On the basis of reports from 35 principal storage centers, a net weekly withdrawal of shell eggs began in the week ending July 1, and of frozen egg in the week ending June 17. This beginning of the shell outmovement is 2 weeks earlier than last year, and earlier than in any other of the 18 years since records were began on a 35-city basis. The current experience with frozen egg likewise is remarkably early in comparison with past experiences. These net weekly outmovements continued through the third week in July.

These trends in the 35 markets suggest that the total U. S. storage holdings may have already been declining on July 1, and that date rather than August 1 may therefore be shown as the first-of-month date for the 1950 peak of egg stocks. This indication may be upset, however, if storage activity in the rest of the United States is counter to that reported weekly from the 35 centers.

The July 1 stocks of shell eggs in the United States totaled 3.7 million cases. This is 61 percent above last year's July 1 holdings, which were the peak for the year. The current shell egg stocks, of which almost all will be consumed or converted to other forms before January 1951, are equivalent to nearly 9 eggs per capita.

The 188 million pounds of frozen egg reported held in the U. S. on July 1 were 11 percent above the peak 1949 stocks, reported for August 1 of that year. This year the frozen stocks comprise 58 percent of the combined shell and frozen stocks, as against 66 percent last year.

Larger Flocks Hold June Egg Production 5 Percent over Last Year; Rate of Lay Steady

So far this year, egg production on farms each month has exceeded a year earlier by almost the same percentage that the number of layers has exceeded last year. Changes in the rate of lay per bird from a year earlier have been small and as a matter of fact in March, April, and May the rates were slightly lower than the year before.

During June, the U. S. laying flock of 320 million birds (5 percent more than last year) laid 16.15 eggs each (less than 1 percent more than last year). The total output of 14.4 million cases was about 5 percent more than a year earlier.

The year 1950 began with 7 percent more layers than the year earlier. At mid-year, the excess over a year earlier was reduced to 5 percent. By the year's end, the number of layers is likely to be below the ending figure of the year before.

During the rest of 1950, however, the number of eggs laid per bird is likely to increase compared with the same period of 1949. In the past, rates of lay have shown the sharpest and most consistent increases in October, November, and December. (The Poultry and Egg Situation, March 1950, pages 8 and 9.) Output per bird in the spring months normally shows little change from year to year. If 1950 continues to run true to form in this respect, the expected decreases in numbers of layers relative to a year ago will be partly offset by gains in the rate of lay per bird.

Hatchery Output in First Half of 1950 Declines 7 Percent; Increase in Broiler Placements Partly Offsets Reduction in Chicks for Farm Flocks

In the first 6 months of 1950, commercial hatcheries produced 1.1 billion chicks, 7 percent fewer than in the same period last year. In past years, June has been the last month in which large numbers of chicks were hatched for farm flock replacement, aside from the off-season hatching which is common only for highly-specialized flocks.

To the beginning of July 1950, the 184 million broiler chicks placed in the 7 reporting areas represented a 6 percent increase over a year earlier. The number of broiler chicks placed outside reporting areas 1/ presumably showed about the same change. These gains evidently were not large enough to offset the decline in the number of chicks sold 2/ for laying flock replacement. The first official estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the number of chickens raised in 1950 will be released on July 28.

The number of eggs in incubators on July 1 was 15 percent larger than a year ago. This increase reflects the demand for broiler chicks, since the most important season for laying flock replacement has passed.

Poultry Meat Supplies to be Large for Remainder of 1950; Price to be Affected by General Economic Conditions and by Prices and Supplies of Red Meat

This fall and early winter, supplies of turkey may be a near-record and broiler supplies may be the largest for the season in history. Marketings of hens also will be large since laying flocks on July 1 were 5 percent larger than a year ago. Supplies of young chickens from farms will be relatively light for the rest of 1950, however, because fewer chickens are being raised this year. The number of young chickens on farms July 1, 1950 was the lowest for the date in 13 years.

1/ The 7 specialized areas probably include almost 60 percent of the broiler production.

2/ In recent years, the number of farm-hatched chicks has been only about 5 or 6 percent of the total.

Last year turkey meat, which is consumed principally in the fall and winter, provided about one-seventh of the annual poultry meat supply. Broilers from specialized production, other young chickens, and hens, each supplied about a third of the remaining poultry meat supply. Marketings of hens and young chickens from farm flocks usually are seasonally large in the last half of the year. In 1949, two-thirds of the combined total of young and mature chickens from farms was marketed in July-December.

Despite prospects for abundant supplies, prices of poultry may not decline. The recent strength of chicken prices, despite the steady withdrawal of poultry from storage and the marketings of broilers from the record high placements of March and April, indicates a very strong consumer demand for poultry. This strong demand may continue to be bolstered by high prices for red meat, which competes with poultry at retail. In addition, it is possible that the convenience with which poultry can be frozen and stored will make it attractive to individuals, institutions, and commercial establishments anticipating future needs, and holding a bullish outlook. The tremendous increases in poultry storage during World War II 1/ suggest that many large-scale users followed such a course then, while the increased number of private and community freezers indicates that many individuals are now in a position to follow such a course.

While the above considerations indicate poultry prices in coming months may not differ sharply from the present levels, such a pattern would be markedly different from last year. In the case of turkeys, for example, sales last year were made under a support price which will not be available this year. Partially as a consequence, the June 1950 turkey price received by farmers, 28.8 cents per pound (live) was 4.6 cents lower than a year ago. The June price of chickens, at 22.1 cents, was 4 cents lower than a year ago.

Price Support Purchases of Eggs Continue;
Turkey also Bought in July

During the first 3 weeks of July, the Commodity Credit Corporation bought dried egg for price support at a net weekly rate of 1.8 million pounds. These purchases brought cummulative 1950 purchases through July 21 to 75.6 million pounds.

Total purchases for all of 1949 were 69 million pounds. In July 1949, the average rate of purchase was 1.3 million pounds per week.

The 1950 dried egg purchase program will continue at least through August.

During July, price support purchases were also made of 1949-crop frozen turkeys. By July 21, 4.7 million pounds of turkey had tentatively been sold to the Government. 2/ Further offers may be made through July 28, and cancellations will be considered for an indefinite period.

1/ For example, on January 1, 1946 total holdings of frozen poultry were 258 percent of the 1935-39 average. Holdings on January 1, 1950, which were in many cases considered unprofitable to their owners, were 212 percent of 1935-39. The 1949 percentage was 117.

2/ Tentatively, because offers are subject to cancellation, and acceptance is subject to fulfillment of conditions and specifications.

The July turkey purchases were made under terms announced in August 1949. At that time it was realized that a substantial storage holding of the 1949 turkey crop would be necessary to avert large price support purchases in November and December 1949. The July purchase provision was set up to induce such storage on the principle that commercial storers taking advantage of the price insurance aspects of the program, would have turkey available for commercial disposition if an appropriate demand should materialize.

Table 4 following shows that in 1950, from the time of peak holdings to July 1, the disappearance of turkeys was almost as great as the previous record.

Table 4.- Turkey: Storage stocks excluding U.S.D.A. holdings, January 1, season peak, and July 1, and net withdrawal of stocks from peak to July 1; 1950 to date

Year	Stocks			Net withdrawal, season peak to July 1
	January 1	Season peak	July 1	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1940	52	1/ 65	37	28
1941	61	1/ 65	28	37
1942	50	1/ 60	28	32
1943	36	1/ 38	8	30
1944	37	1/ 48	35	13
1945	73	1/ 74	27	47
1946	108	2/135	79	56
1947	128	1/139	72	67
1948	83	1/ 83	27	56
1949	51	1/ 58	29	29
1950	118	1/129	66	63

1/ Season peak occurred in February. 2/ Season peak occurred in March.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that there will be no price support for the 1950 turkey crop. Present indications, based on hatchery reports, suggest that the 1950 crop will be larger than the near-record 1949 output.

Index Numbers of Seasonal Variation of Egg Prices; Example of Parity Computation

Index numbers of seasonal variation of farm egg prices for the months July 1950 through June 1951 have been computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This extension of the index provides the basis for making the seasonal adjustment which is a step in converting monthly farm egg prices to a percentage of parity.

Compared with the monthly index numbers for 1949-50, for the first 8 months of the calendar year the numbers show only small changes, while those for the last 4 months differ rather sharply. The changes in the seasonal index tend to lower seasonally-adjusted prices in the months when prices are ordinarily lowest, to increase them in the months when they are ordinarily

highest, and to substitute October for November-December as the month of normal peak U. S. average prices. This recognizes both the smoother monthly pattern of prices which has been induced partly by the smoother monthly pattern of production, and the earlier seasonal peak of prices. These changes in the index are shown in table 5.

Table 5.- Index numbers of seasonal variation of egg prices, 1945-50 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	101	92	84	84	85	86	94	98	108	116	125	123
1946	102	93	85	84	85	87	96	101	106	114	122	121
1947	104	90	85	85	86	90	94	101	106	116	120	120
1948	106	92	87	84	86	88	95	100	107	116	119	121
1949	104	91	88	85	86	88	96	101	107	116	119	119
1950	103	91	88	85	86	89	97	103	111	118	116	114
1951	101	89	87	87	87	90						

1/ For earlier years, See Poultry and Egg Situation, August 1946, page 10.

To determine the percentage of parity equivalent to the U. S. farm price in any given month, the first step is to divide the farm price by the index of seasonal price variation for the month and to multiply the result by 100. This gives the seasonally-adjusted farm price. For example, the June 1950, farm price was 30.1 cents per dozen. Divided by 89 (seasonal adjustment factor) and multiplied by 100, the result is 33.8 cents per dozen, the seasonally adjusted farm price for eggs for June 1, 1950.

The next step is to divide the seasonally-adjusted price by the effective parity price. For eggs, the effective parity price is the transitional parity price, 1/ 95 percent of the parity price based on the 1910-14 base of 21.5 cents per dozen. To compute the parity price on the 1910-14 base, the price of 21.5 cents is multiplied by the current index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, and divided by 100. For June 1950 this index was 250 (1910-14=100). The result of this operation, 53.8 cents per dozen, must be reduced by 5 percent. This gives 51.1 cents per dozen as the transitional parity price which is the effective parity price for June 1950.

Dividing the 33.8 cent seasonally-adjusted farm price for June, by the 51.1 cent effective parity price for the same month, and mulitplying by 100, indicates that egg prices in June 1950 were 66 percent of parity.

1/ The effective parity price is the higher of these two:
(a) Parity as computed on the 10-year moving-average base, using the index of prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates.
(b) Parity as computed on the 1910-14 base, using the index of prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes, but reduced by 5 percent for each successive year beyond 1949; i.e., 95 percent of the "old" parity for 1950, 90 percent for 1951, etc. etc. The figure that evolves from this adjusted "old" parity is called the transitional parity price.

Table 6 .- Egg production on farms: Prewar average compared with 1949 and with concurrent population changes, by States and regions
(Data for cover illustration)

State and Region	Production of eggs on farms			Total population 1/		
	1935-39 average	1949 2/	1949 as a percent of 1935-39	1935-39 average 3/	1949 3/	1949 as a percent of 1935-39
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Maine	228	425	186	841	909	108
New Hampshire	208	387	186	484	544	112
Vermont	104	166	160	357	369	103
Massachusetts	442	829	188	4,354	4,713	108
Rhode Island	48	89	185	691	743	108
Connecticut	305	511	168	1,679	2,019	120
New York	1,631	2,324	142	13,480	14,392	107
New Jersey	644	1,638	254	4,097	4,873	119
Pennsylvania	1,963	3,097	158	9,837	10,633	108
North Atlantic	5,573	9,466	170	35,819	39,195	109
Ohio	2,094	2,578	123	6,824	7,989	117
Indiana	1,425	2,239	157	3,368	3,994	119
Illinois	1,864	2,800	150	7,850	8,449	108
Michigan	1,226	1,563	127	4,981	6,352	128
Wisconsin	1,622	2,474	153	3,092	3,355	109
East North Central	8,231	11,654	142	26,116	30,139	115
Minnesota	1,599	3,858	241	2,744	2,978	109
Iowa	2,347	4,398	187	2,509	2,643	105
Missouri	1,813	2,811	155	3,791	3,935	104
North Dakota	288	528	183	656	605	92
South Dakota	471	1,060	225	658	649	99
Nebraska	980	1,733	177	1,343	1,285	96
Kansas	1,396	1,918	137	1,852	1,947	105
West North Central	8,894	16,306	183	13,554	14,042	104
Delaware	102	141	138	256	311	121
Maryland and D. C.	339	526	155	2,387	3,045	128
Virginia	820	1,206	147	2,594	3,102	120
West Virginia	398	498	125	1,822	1,941	107
North Carolina	618	1,009	163	3,402	3,864	114
South Carolina	236	342	145	1,812	2,001	110
Georgia	470	648	138	3,036	3,196	105
Florida	192	249	130	1,716	2,494	145
South Atlantic	3,175	4,619	145	17,025	19,954	117
Kentucky	803	1,248	155	2,785	2,893	104
Tennessee	748	1,047	140	2,816	3,234	115
Alabama	491	608	124	2,765	2,920	106
Mississippi	462	542	117	2,103	2,130	101
Arkansas	532	590	111	1,913	1,964	103
Louisana	270	331	123	2,270	2,630	116
Oklahoma	887	1,211	137	2,348	2,302	98
Texas	2,010	2,826	141	6,245	7,533	121
South Central	6,203	8,403	135	23,245	25,604	110
Montana	169	227	134	553	521	94
Idaho	216	272	126	503	592	118
Wyoming	65	102	157	243	284	117
Colorado	294	417	142	1,101	1,215	110
New Mexico	90	121	134	501	589	118
Arizona	65	75	115	456	745	163
Utah	283	442	156	532	682	128
Nevada	29	40	138	103	174	169
Washington	833	788	95	1,675	2,582	154
Oregon	410	465	113	1,044	1,736	166
California	1,851	2,985	161	6,497	10,666	164
Western	4,305	5,934	138	13,208	19,786	150
United States	36,381	56,382	155	128,967	148,720	115

1/ Estimated by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ As of July 1.

Table 7 .- Chicks hatched as a percentage of eggs set, 6 specialized broiler areas, by weeks, 1949

Week ending	Chicks hatched, total, 6 areas	Eggs set 3 weeks prior, total, 6 areas	Chicks hatched as a percent of eggs set 3 weeks prior, by areas						
			Eastern Conn.	Del-Mar-Va.	Shenandoah Valley	Chatham Wilkes, N. C.	North Georgia	N. W. Arkansas	Average 6 areas
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Jan. 8	5.3	7.1	75	76	79	79	67	74	74
15	5.3	7.0	69	76	76	79	76	78	76
22	5.0	6.8	67	74	73	75	70	74	73
29	5.2	7.0	73	75	78	77	74	72	75
Feb. 5	5.1	6.9	76	74	79	77	70	72	74
12	5.4	7.1	69	76	76	78	77	73	76
19	5.6	7.3	74	78	75	78	75	71	76
26	5.6	7.4	69	76	77	77	74	71	75
Mar. 5	5.6	7.4	74	75	77	77	76	77	76
12	5.6	7.5	74	73	80	81	75	78	75
19	5.7	7.5	77	76	77	77	74	78	76
26	5.8	7.8	74	74	77	79	70	76	74
Apr. 2	5.8	7.7	76	73	80	79	71	80	75
9	5.8	7.6	76	74	80	78	78	83	77
16	5.7	7.5	74	75	78	77	76	86	77
23	5.6	7.5	77	75	76	77	72	75	75
30	5.7	7.6	70	75	75	77	71	76	74
May 7	5.6	7.5	73	75	77	77	77	76	76
14	5.4	7.5	74	72	73	77	69	73	72
21	5.4	7.4	75	72	77	77	69	72	73
28	5.3	7.4	73	72	75	76	68	70	72
June 4	5.2	7.2	72	73	76	70	72	66	72
11	5.1	7.1	72	72	76	75	73	64	72
18	5.0	6.8	73	71	82	75	74	68	73
25	4.7	6.7	71	70	76	72	66	68	70
July 2	4.5	6.5	69	69	76	71	64	80	70
9	4.2	6.1	72	71	73	71	63	69	70
16	3.7	5.3	66	70	72	67	64	69	69
23	3.3	4.9	67	67	72	67	71	65	68
30	3.4	5.3	69	65	68	66	63	58	65
Aug. 6	3.6	5.5	69	66	65	67	64	61	65
13	3.7	5.4	72	68	68	65	65	71	68
20	3.6	5.3	72	65	62	66	84	71	68
27	3.4	5.0	71	64	70	57	83	73	68
Sept. 3	3.4	5.0	70	66	71	62	74	68	68
10	3.6	5.2	69	66	71	65	77	68	69
17	4.0	5.5	71	70	75	72	74	76	72
24	4.3	6.1	74	69	73	72	77	64	71
Oct 1	4.6	6.3	73	71	77	75	76	66	73
8	5.1	6.8	74	74	76	76	79	76	75
15	5.1	6.9	74	72	77	77	80	67	74
22	5.2	6.8	76	75	77	76	79	77	76
29	5.2	7.0	74	74	77	76	78	65	74
Nov. 5	5.4	7.2	66	74	78	75	80	74	75
12	5.1	6.8	74	74	79	76	78	73	76
19	4.8	6.2	73	77	78	76	82	75	78
26	4.8	6.4	78	75	73	73	81	71	76
Dec. 3	4.8	6.3	75	75	73	74	82	76	76
10	4.9	6.6	73	74	80	75	73	73	75
17	4.9	6.6	79	72	79	77	69	78	73
24	4.3	5.8	72	75	77	88	67	78	74
31	4.5	6.3	70	74	74	80	62	78	72
Total	253.2	345.6							
Average			73	72	76	75	73	73	73

Table 8.- Eggs: Composition of edible portion, natural and dry bases 1/

Component	Yield from 30 dozen shell eggs, averaging 2 ounces each 2/	Percent of edible portion of the egg	Water	Protein	Fat	Minerals
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
			a. Natural basis			
Yolk and albumen combined	37.50	100.0	74.0	13.0	12.0	1.0
Yolk	13.12	35.0	48.5	17.0	32.5	2.0
Albumen	24.38	65.0	88.0	11.0	.2	.8
			b. Dry basis 3/			
Dried whole egg	10.13	100.0	4.0	47.0	45.0	4.0
Dried yolk	7.50	4/73.8	4.0	32.0	60.0	4.0
Dried albumen	2.63	4/26.2	4.0	89.0	1.0	6.0

1/ On a basis averaging out differences which are associated with size of egg, season of year, maturity of the laying bird, and other relevant factors.

2/ Although based on latest comprehensive data available, this column may understate the actual yields which are currently being achieved in commercial practice.

3/ Dried according to current commercial standards with respect to moisture content; not an absolutely dry basis.

4/ Percent of total dried product.

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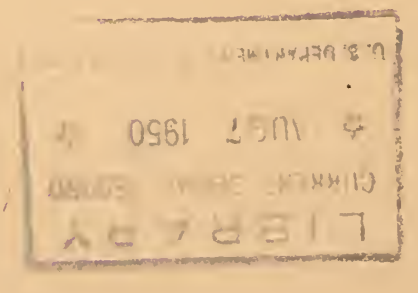
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